SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

Among the several bills proposed for the enactment of the Legislature this session, there are three in particular to which we wish to call the attention of the public; presuming always that the public, to whom we address ourselves, is endowed with that large heart and expansive mind that never burrow within the narrow limits of class interests, prejudices of race or religious exclusive-The first of these bills was introduced by Mr.

Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Nobles. Its object is to divide the country into Parishes or Communes, and to establish within their precincts some sort of municipal administration. That the want of some such institutions (if we may use the word) has been the great political defect of this country, no intelligent observer can fail to admit. It is true that, when this people emerged from the shadow of barbarism, and boldly claimed for themselves a place and a status among civilized nations, they were blessed with a set of political advisers of foreign extraction who considered the democratic institutions of their own native land as the unfailing panacea of all the social and political ills of mankind, and who, strong in that belief, succeeded in covering the chaotic elements of this people with the mask and semblance of a constitutional government. They assumed that political freemen were ipse facto intelligent citizens, and fit to be trusted with governing power; and instead of looking upon freedom as a gradually developing result of the intelligence of the masses, they made it a means to produce this intelligence. They committed two fatal errors in (1st) instituting a representative government on the democratic pattern, where the government does not represent the average intelligence of the nation, but only the exotic talents and education of a few; and (2d) in omitting to form and foster those underlying strata of a representative government, where the citizen is formed, whence the politician issues, where the statesman is trained and finds his ultimate support, because appreciated and known :- we mean the absence of parochial, municipal or communal institutions throughout the country. In such institutions, however modified by the circumstances of clime, of race, of degree of civilization, lies the real and only germ of future and possible political freedom, progress and prosperity. It is of no avail to indulge in vain regrets and speculations upon what the social and political aspect of Hawaii nei would now have been, had the above reformers appreciated these truths. They decked the people with, and held up to the outside world the splendid mantle of " Constitutional Monarchy" and "Representative Government"-imposing words, but of a conventional meaning and of different values, whether looked at from without or from within. They either saw not themselves, or hoped that the beholder would not perceive the naked limbs protruding from under the stately but ill-fitting garment. Whatever their reasons may have been, it is painfully evident now, that after twenty years' trial, their scheme has wrought but very little improvement in the political intelligence, the business capacity and social savoir faire of the masses; and that what there is of improvement is owing more to extraneous causes, on which they did not calculate at the time, than to any intrinsic development of the system which they adopted. The great power of legislating for themselves, so liberally bestowed upon the masses of this people, has been most unfortunately shorn and neutralized by their ignorance and want of those means by which political ideas of a larger and loftier range are developed and spread. It is in some measure-and then only in so far as an afterthought can possibly repair a previous wrong-to remove that ignorance, to relieve that want, that this bill to establish parochial or communal administrations through the country, is brought forward. We hope the Legislature will receive it in that spirit which acknowledges its own shortcomings, and is willing to retrieve lost time by double diligence. Whatever the external arrangements of the bill, and the feasibility of its details, there can be no doubt of its underlying principle, and the necessity of that principle being not only acknowledged, but acted upon, if it is desired to make constitutional representative government a reality, to bridge in time the intellectual chasm between the rulers and the ruled, and to rest the security of the throne upon the intelligent appreciation of the communes.

The second bill which we alluded to, was introduced by Mr. G. Rhodes, the member for Honolulu, in the House of Representatives, and has for its object to amend sundry sections of the Civil Code, bearing upon the Common Schools and their management. That subject has received both great and careful attention by various writers in our journal, and while all of even the most opposite opinions as to the means to be employed, agreed that something more, and something different from the present system of education, was wanted, yet were they all tinctured with a melancholy conviction that the poverty of the government and the apathy of the people presented insurmountable obstacles, for the present at least, to such a radical. comprehensive change as they desired. The bill of Mr. Rhodes recommends itself by its moderation and its practicability. The most prominent features wherein it differs from existing laws, or, rather, amends them, are: The paying the school tax into the General Treasury, instead of parcelling it out by dribblets throughout the country and saddling it with a commission for safekeeping : The separating the sexes in the Common Schools, whenever practicable: The better defining and omewhat increasing the duties and powers of the School Trustees. In other respects the bill leaves the existing system very much as it was, seeing the impossibility of finding the means to replace it by some better. There is much that of necessity must be trusted to the faithful, impartial and discreet management of the Board of Education : there is much that may be trusted to the cooperation of the parents, if the former rightly understand its duties, and the latter are properly applied to.

The third bill is for the erection of an Insane Asylum at Honolulu, and was introduced by Mr. J.I. Dowsett, member for Honolulu. The bill proposes an appropriation of \$7,000 for the erec-

tion and maintenance of such an institution until the next Appropriation Bill shall be passed.

On the necessity, wisdom and humanity of such a measure we have before commented, and will therefore only add our fervent hope that the Legislature, taking a large and comprehensive view of the subject, may pass the bill and provide the

Honolulu Free School,-On Tuesday last, the above school had its annual examination, preceding the summer vacation. Her Majesty the Queen honored the school with her presence, and a number of ladies and gentlemen attended. The progress of the scholars was very satisfactory, reflecting great credit on the application and perseverance of their

teachers, Mr. Ingraham and Miss Clara Armstrong. When looking at the English Schools in Honolulu, whether the Free School or the Royal School, one is struck with the number of grown boys contained in them, or yearly issuing from them, for whom there is no provision in after-life by being bound out to some trade or employment. It is melancholy to think on the future of many of these children to whom the Government gives the boon of an education, but for whom society has no door open, no firm and guiding hand to lead them over the shallows and cross-roads of youth and its temptations, no prospect of personal independence, an honest living and a respected manhood. Granted that now and then a bright lad, who has passed through either of these English schools, obtains an opening and employment on leaving it, and thus reflects in after-life no little credit on the school that prepared him ; yet in view of the many, either boys or girls, who only leave it to return to that darkness whence they come, it may fairly become an open question whether the expense of these schools, as now managed, is justified by the result, and if, by changing these schools into agricultural schools, or family schools, more real and permanent good would not be effected for the future selfsupporting abilities of the children. We may again be met by the well-worn objection that there are no funds for any such radical changes, the educational "non possumus" of this country. We leave that to the states. men legislators and financiers of the nation. If they thoroughly understand the causes which are operating the extinction of this people, they will fearlessly check them at the root; they will talk less about Hawaiian civilization and do more for Hawaiian education, and the openings whereby education is rendered available, even if doing that "more" involves a large debt for the next generation to pay, and an entire revision of the Constitution. Silus populi, suprema lex. But where there is no people, civil codes and constitutions serve no earthly purpose, unless it be as political tombstones to record the disease and decease of a defunct people.

Addition to the Hawaiian Domain. -We noticed last week the return, from a cruise southward, of the sloop Louisa, Captain Z. Bent. The cruise had extended to Palmyra Island, an uninhabited spot north of the Equator, which was taken possession of in the name of His Majesty Kamehameha IV. The following report of Captain Bent, to the Minister of the Interior, which we have been permitted to copy, will, no doubt, prove interesting :

To His Royal Highness PRINCE L. KAMEHAMEHA, Minister of the Interior :

Sir : In pursuance of the authority granted to me by His Majesty Kamehameha IV., on the first day of March A. D. 1862, I took possession of Palmyra Island, in the name of His Majesty; and according to my instructions, I erected on the island a pole, with the Hawaiian flag wrapped round it; and I interred at the foot of it a bottle, well corked, containing a paper signed by me, in the following form:

"This island is taken possession of by order of His Majesty King Kamehameha IV., for him and his successors on the Hawaiian throne, by the undersigned, in the schooner Louisa, this 15th day of April A. D 1862. [Signed.] ZENAS BENT." By correct observation, I found the island to be in

latitude 5 ° 50' North, and in longitude 161 ° 53' The island is about ten miles in length and six miles in breadth. The eastern end rises about twenty feet

above the level of the sea. The landing is on the west end; and a vessel can lie in perfect safety in three fathoms of water.

The trees on the island are cocoanut, puhala and species of the koa. All kinds of vegetables will grow on the island.

planted some beans, corn and watermelons. I erected a dwelling house on the island, and also curing house for biche de mer.

I left on the island one white man and four Hawaiians, who are engaged in curing the biche de mer. I propose returning to the island in about ten days. I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant, Z. BENT.

Corpus Christi Day in Honolulu.-

Honolulu, June 16, 1862.

The celebration of the above Catholic Festival Day. came off at Honolulu on Thursday last, on the premises of the Catholic Church. The church and the grounds were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and thousands of the inhabitants flocked to see the procession and the ceremonies. The procession included several hundred persons, dressed in white, and bearing white hanners with red crosses, besides more than a hundred children from the female schools kept by the Sisters of the Sacred Hearts. Though held on private grounds, this was, so far as we remember, the first public procession of the kind ever held in Honolulu; and we particularly recommend the quiet, decorous dethis (to them) novel sight. There are often incidents in great gatherings of crowds that tell the character of a people and its impulses more than anything else. As such, we noted to the credit of the Hawaiians that, although they pressed closely and almost importunely upon the adult portion of the procession, in order the better to see what was passing, yet, as soon as the children approached, the expression sprung spontaneously

Sugar Refinery.-We noticed, some time ago, the formation of a Company in this town for the purpose of starting a Sugar Refinery. We now learn that the Company has fully organized with the election of the following officers:

from numberless mouths at once-" Aia na kaikama-

hine a makou; Alcha ino! Aria! Aria!" [There

come our daughters; God bless them! Give way!

Stand aside !] And the crowd respectfully fell back

S. N. CASTLE, President. WM. HILLEBRAND, Vice-President.

I. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. ROBERTSON, Director. SAM. SAVIDGE, Auditor.

ssary machinery is expected by the Comet

Rice.-Understanding that considerable quantities of rice has already, and is now being, gathered, we learn that the hulling and cleaning apparatus of Dr. Ford will be started if it can be ascertained that not less than 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of paddy will be offered for cleaning. Those therefore having paddy on hand, and wishing it cleaned, would serve themselves by making the amount known either to Mr. H. W.

Severance or to the editor of this journal. From Lahaina, Maui.-From Mr. F. A. Oudinot, of Lahaina, we have received samples of rice grown in that vicinity. As far as we are capable of judging, it is equal to any that has been grown upon these islands.

HAWAHAN LEGISLATURE-1862. HOUSE OF NOBLES.

JUNE 17.—Mr. Bishop reported that the Committees of Conference upon the bill to reduce the horse tax had not been able to agree and moved that e ch recommend their Houses to adhere. Mr. Bishop stated that the principal reason advanced by the Representatives Committee was that the people found it extremely onerous to pay the present tax in these poor times. The Committee of the Nobles had replied that the tax might be reduced one-half by reducing the number of horses one-half, that horses hindered industry, &c., &c., neither could the income from that source be cut down. Mr. Wylife drew up a resolution thanking the Committee, and receiving and adopting their report. Mr. Gregg concurred with the report of the Chair-

man of the Committee. Mr. Wyllie said he wished to present a bill. said he had now labored in the King's service for seventeen years, and that if the mission of Sir John Bowring should be successful, he hoped to have leave of His Majesty to retire from service, and this year would be his last opportunity to raise his voice in the highest chamber of the Legislature on a subject which related to the very existence of this people. Mr. Wyllie read a bill for an act to discourage prostitution by regulating the passages of young females visiting the sea ports or proceeding from one Island to another.

The bill provides for a passport systems and specifies those to whom passports may be issued, viz, generally, those accompanying or going to husbands, children or parents, or going on business, health or

Mr. Wyllie said that in this matter he felt deeply, and he brought forward this bill conscientiously and hoped it might be discussed, and, if need be, amended, by those who were better acquainted with the Hawaiian people than himself. The matter was of the deepest aportance for it concerned the life of the people. He had a letter from a medical gentleman in the country, who calculated that at the present rate of decrease the nation would become extinct in twenty-five years. He had another bill to present, which, by dividing the Kingdom into parishes, would facilitate the execution

After some remarks by Messra Gregg, Ii, Kekumaoa and Nahaolelua, favorable to the bill, as to the disposition of it, it was ordered referred to a Select Committee, viz., the Governor of Oahu, John Ii and

duce an Act sister to the one he introduced yesterday. This bill would cultivate among the people habits of self-government and a manly reliance upon themselves. He had been greatly interested in this people ever since he had first visited the country, and he believed that they were capable of high custivation; but he conceived that they had suffered from severe and injudicious laws which had been transplanted from New England and Scotland. He believed his Act would effect many reforms and a great economy and efficiency in the administration of affairs. Mr. Wyllie then read his bill for an Act to divide the districts into parishes. This passed to its second reading and was referred to the same Committee as the preceding bill. June 19 .- Debate on the Passport bill of Mr. Wyllie

in Committee of the House. Mr. Haalelea said he would amend by including foreign women as well as native under its provisions, and inasmuch as people come to Honolulu by canoes as well as vessels, and on horseback as well as on foot, he would have the system extended to include them

The Prince Kamehameha, speaking to the bill gene rally, said he highly respected the motives of the Minister who had proposed this bill-with a desire to benefit the race. But he saw grave and insurmountable objections. It was unconstitutional to prevent the subcts of the kingdom from travelling from one part to another. It was partial for it to discriminate against the women only. It would be most burdensome in its operation -- e. g., a woman in Wailua proposing to go to Lahaina, must first travel to Honolulu to get a passport from the Governor. If the Governor should be absent, she must travel back to Wailua, to procure a passport from the Magistrate, before she could embark. He further illustrated the inconvenience of the law; but it was impracticable; it never could be enforced. He was equally desirous with the mover of the bill to suppress the evil of prostitution, but for the many weighty reasons of the bill he believed that prostitution could never be abolished by legislation, but that it could be regulated by law, as we see in some of the principal cities of the world. From the speaker's observation, the great evils of prostitution proceeded from the cities of Honolulu and Lahaina; and could be mainly controlled by the law of 24th August, 1860. Though that law might be improved and made stronger, yet on account of the opposition raised against it he would have it stand without amendment, for further trial. Mr. Wyllie said that all means hit rto used-laws and teachings-had not been effectual to arrest the progress of the great social evil of the country. He would rather destroy the Constitution than that the

people r whose benefit it was continued should be entirely destroyed. He thought if the bill were recommitted amendments might be made which would remove the objections, and make it practicable; or if this Act was rejected, then introduce another; but above all things, don't ignore the fact that the Hawaiian people are disappearing from the face of the earth. What was the use of framing systems of laws and finance when the people are disappearing with such frightful rapidity. He concurred in the view ex-pressed of the benefit from the "Law to Mirigate," but more was wanted. Sterrility was produced by promiscuous intercourse, even if disease was not present. The vice was organized among this people as it was not among any other people. He implored the House to do something by any bill that

would be practicable and effective. The Prince Kamehameha said that the bill included two objects-the suppression of illicit intercourse and of prostitution for hire. He thought there should be a distinct law for the latter, and he believed it would be regulated by the existing law. Prostitution was not general throughout the country; he must admit the general prevalence of the other. Nor did he believe that it could be suppressed by any legislative enactments. It was to be done by education-family government. He thought that illicit intercourse was di-

Mr. Ii made some remarks, expressing the opinion that the bill was unconstitutional and oppressive. He wanted to see a law made which would encourage family government and discriminate between the virtuous

Mr. Bishop said he concurred in the views expressed by the Prince, that the bill was impracticable. The diseased, he thought, might be treated in hospitals, but to change the habits of the people we must begin back portment of the crowds of natives who thronged to see of that. We must educate educate differently from what we have tried. It must be an education of the heart; training the young—especially the girls—not merely for a few hours in school, but all day long in the family-family schools. A beginning had been made in this direction, and every dollar that could be appropriated should be given, and would be well bestowed. It was not enough to discriminate between the openly vicious and the partially so. Some had been thus educated, and those of them who had not lapsed had exerted a valuable influence. But there should be many more of them, so that they might form a society and a public opinion-a centre around which the virtuous could gather. Then we should see a great change throughout the whole kingdom. One good woman has more influence in a community than forty men. He thought the Queen's Hospital had been of the greatest service-more effective than the " Law to

> Adjourned to Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mitigate," which he didn't think so much of as many

did. The bill was further debated and recommitted.

June 11 .- Bills read first time : By Mr. Rhodes-To amend the law about roads and

By Mr. Baldwin-To repeal the " Act to Mitigate."

By Mr. Hitchcock-To provide for the treatment of

Hawaiians afflicted with venerial diseases. The House went into Committee on the Appropria-

tion Bill, and, pending discussion, adjourned.

JUNE 12.—The bill to repeal the "Act to Mitigate," etc., was read second time, and ordered for Committee of the Whole. The House went into Comraittee of the Whole on the

Appropriation Bill, and, pending discussion, adjourned. JUNE 13 .- Mr. Kahalewai, having been finally elected member for Koolauloa, took the oath and his seat in

The bill to treat venerially afflicted people was read second time, and referred to a select committee. A bill to prohibit the sale of meats, vegetables and market products on Sundays, was read first time by Mr. Baldwin.

A bill to extend butchering licenses to other districts was read first time by Mr. Nuuanu. During discussion of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned.

June 14 .- A bitl to encourage agriculture was read irst time by Mr. Kamalo.

The bill touching butchering licenses, and the bill to stop Sunday-selling of meats, etc., were read second time and ordered for Committee of the Whole. Discussing the Appropriation Bill, the House

JUNE 16 .- The bill to encourage agriculture, and the bill relating to postage regulations, were read second time and referred—the first to a Select Committee, and the second to Committee of the Whole. Pending discussion of the Appropriation Bill the House adjourned.

TA good many reflections arise upon the perusal of the subjoined specimen of some of the advertisements which occasionally appear in the native newspapers; but our readers must make those reflections

"Notice.-Know all men, that I hereby publish my husband, Hookano, for that he, being adverse to my living, has sought my death, and is now going about looking for those whose profession it is to pray people to death. We are, however, still living together ; there has been no desertion of bed. I had thought of taking the law of him, but was deterred by my love for my husband : but I have concluded to endeavor to shame him, in order that he may be brought to consider what he is doing. He came for me and we went to his place at Nielapa to live, I confiding in him that he was a good husband, when I found the deadly poison of NAKAIKUAANA, (female).'

Lonely.-The only square-rigged vessel now lying in the harbor is the bark Speedwell, Commodore

#### By Authority.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of April, 1862, PAL-MYRA ISLAND, in latitude 5 ° 50' North, and longitude 161 ° 53' West, was taken possession of, with the usual formalities, by Captain Zenas Bent, he being duly authorized to do so, in the name of KAMEHAMEHA IV .. JUNE 18 .- Mr. Wyllie said he would to-day intro- King of the Hawaiian Islands. Therefore, This is to give notice, that the said island, so taken possession of, is henceforth to be considered and respected as part of the Domain of the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

> L. KAMEHAMEHA. Minister of Interior. Department of the Interior, June 18, 1862.

The Minister of the Interior has appointed R. G. DAVIS, W. H. PEASE and J. W. MAKALENA, Esqrs., of Honolulu, as Fence Commissioners for the district of Kona, island of Oahu.

Interior Department, June 18, 1862. New Advertisements.

# ON HAND!

AND FOR SALE EXTRA Superfine, Silk fluish Binck Alpacen, Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

EXTRA Superfine White Flannel,

Book Muslin.

At A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf. BLACK SILK,

White Silk Crane A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf

SS'D Numbers & Colors pure Liuen Thread,

Fire proof Store on the Wharf. T INEN SHEETING, 23 yds. wide.

Cotton do Superior White Shirtings, " Cottons, for domestic use. Rich patterns Linen Damask,

" Col'd cott. " A. S. CLEGHORN'S

BEST Scotch Ginghams, splendld styles & good colors, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

LINEN TOWELS, Linen Napkins, " Huckaback,

A. S. CLEGHORN'S,

Fire proof Store on the Wharf. OIL CLOTH for Tables, cheap and good,

BED FRINGE and Mosquite Netting. Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

SILK Velvet Ribbons, all widths.

Fire proof Store on the Wharf. BLUE and red Flanuel Shirts,

Blue, Red and White Blankets, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

DENIMS, Blue Drills. Brown Cottons, Bed

REGATTA Shirts, chenp, for Native Trade, Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

L HANDKERCHIEFS, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

LARGE, rich and varied assortment of ns, styles and colors, of RIBBONS A. S. CLEGHORN'S

ADIES' Riding Hats, Suitable Goods for Ladies' Riding Habits, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S

ADIES' White Cotton Hose, very fine, A. S CLEGHORN'S

VOUTHS' Oxford Ties, A. S. CLEGHORN'S

Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

GENTLEMEN'S Hosiery, Hats, at A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf.

PAIN Killer, Mirrors, Tubs, Axes, Soap, Tin Pots and Pans, Black and Blue Ink, Sole Leather, Heavy Boots, cheap Hair Oil for Native Trade, Buttons, Playing Cards, Combs, Knives, Scissors, Umbrellas, Yellow Nappies, Bowls &c., &c., ac., at A. S. CLEGHORN'S Fire proof Store on the Wharf. Come and See for Yourselves

At A. S. CLEGHORN'S, on the Wharf. Store opposite Dr. Hoffmann's Drug Store.

P. S .- Private entrances for Ladies on Kaahumanu street and

### Wanted.

STEADY Person to take charge of a Regood chance will be given by applying to
8 tf E. BURGESS, Fort St.

### NOTICE!

#### Honolulu Water Works!

WATER rate Payers in Honolulu are hereby W notified, that a half year's rate will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next, at the Water Office; and if not paid on or before the 10th of July, they will have their water stopped off without further notice. Water Office, foot of Nuuanu St., Honolulu, June 14, 1862.

BOUND VOLUMES. BOUND VOLUMES OF THE "POLYNESIAN" FOR 1859-60 (Vol XVI) for sale at this Office. Price \$6.

#### Special Notices.



NOTICE .- Advertiding patrons of the " Polynesian" will please bear in mind that, if they wish their favors discontinued they must leave notice at the office of publication.

Advertisements, not otherwise marked, are continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Transient advertisers must invariably pay in advance.

#### NOTICE!

HONOLULE FIRE DEPARTMENT The following Gentlemen are apsointed FIRE WARDENS for the ensuing

Department : Mr. S. H. Dowserr, District No. I. Mr. J. H. BROWM,

Mr. G. CLARK. Mr. J. B. BRADLEY,

> Per order of the Chief Engineer . J. SMITHIES, Secretary.

#### A. F. & A. M.

/ LE PROGRES DE L'OCEANIE LODGE, NO 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its Regular Meetings on the first Wednesday nearest the full moon of every month, at the old Lodge Room in King Street.

Visiting brethrenrespectfully invited to attend. By order of W. M. 16-1f. Jno. H. BROWN, Sec'y.

HONOLULU RIFLES. ATTENTION !- Reg ular Drills will be held at the Armory of the Corps on Friday evening of each week at 71/2 o'clock, P. M.

Head Quarters Honolulu Rifles, August 8, 1859.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

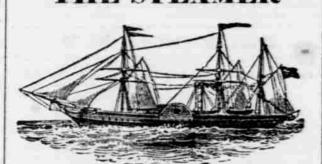
en. THE UNDERSIGNED having received from parties of great respectability in London, inquiring about Sulphur, Borax, and the heavy sand which the Rev. Mr. Ellis, while traveling on Hawaii, eighteen years ago, discovered to wards the crater of Kilaues, with the property of adhering to the magnet, respectfully invites all persons who may know of such substances, to send samples to him, with a particular description of the locality and quantity to be found, which samples he wil transmit to London for chemical analysis, the result of which he will make public for the national benefit.

A magnetic sand, in great abundance in Taranaki, New Zealand, was believed to be of no value, till a sample was sent to London, when it was found to contain 88.45 of peroxide of iron 11.43 oxide of titaneum, and 12 of waste, yielding a steel from which razors and knives of the finest quality are made. That magnetic sand has consequently become a valuable article of

R. C. WYLLIE, Foreign Office, 30th January, 1862.

#### New Advertisements.

THE STEAMER



## KILAUEA

For KONA! AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

At 1-2 past 4 o'clock P. M.

JUNE --- Monday, 23d. JULY --- Monday, 7th, 14th, 21st & 28th AUGUST .-- Monday, 4th, 11th, & 25th SEPTEMBER --- Monday, 1st, 8th, 15th

and 22d. N. B .- The Kilauca leaves HONOLULU for KONA and intermediate ports EVERY MONDAY, next Quarter, except Monday, August 18th, on which week she lays up. She will leave KEALAKEKUA on Wednesdays, and KA-

JANION, GREEN & Co.,

WAIHAE on Thursdays, arriving in Honolulu on Saturday

#### Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for Sale all that lot of Land, corner of Fort and Kukui streets, with Dwellings, Outhouses, &c. For further particulars, enquire on the premises.

DANIEL BURNS.

#### FOR SALE.

The Dwelling House and Premises, on Garden Street, presently occupied by the undersigned.
Besides the main building, which is built of adobies, there is a wooden cottage in the yard, nearly new, containing two good bedrooms. The premises are well adapted for a Lodging and Boarding House, having the Government Water laid on.

Apply to [8 3t] ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS.

#### TAKE NOTICE!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he A intends to leave the Kingdom, and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay up forthwith, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Autoropy, and for payment.
claims against him will present the same for payment.
F. W. LOBE.

NOTICE. DROPER Application having been made to the Honorable G. M. Robertson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by Mary S. Rice, for probate of the will upon the estate of William H. Rice, of Libue, island of Kauai, late deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may con-cern, that Saturday, the 28th day of June inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the

#### Fort Street Select School! Special Notice.

JNO. E. BARNARD, Clerk of Sup. Court.

Court House in the town of Honol

ON ACCOUNT of the prolonged disturbance I incident to the construction of the oriel in the rear of Fort Street Church, the proposed extension of the current scholastic The opening term of the ensuing year will be duly noticed.

7 3t

J. A. BREWSTER, A. M., Principal.

California Preserved Salmon IN 2 and 5 Pound Tins. Half Bbls. California corned beef. For sale by [18] S. SAVIDGE.

#### CHICKEN FEED! S. SAVIDGE.

# THE PERMANENT establishment of the " Star

I of the Pacific," (Hoku o ka Pakipika), newspaper to be printed in the Hawarian language, having become a fixed fact, the undersigned respectfully notifies those desirous of availing themselves of its columns as an advertising medium, that its issue will be on Thursday of each week, and that the edition to be printed is over two thousand copies. Terms reasonable, and advertisements translated gratuitously.

G. W. MILLS, Manager.

#### Notice.

Ir At the Polynesian Office.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Guardian of the person and property of ROBERT W. HOLT, of Honolulu, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims to the against the same, are hereby requested to present them undersigned.

W. A. ALDRICH,
Honolulu, May 31, 1852. [6.3t] Guardian.

Advertisements.

### THE CARGO EX BRIG "EMMA!"

FROM BREMEN!

## NOW LANDED!

And Ready for Sale! The custom of Jobbers and Retailers is respectfully solicited by Ed. Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst.

Lager Bier. GERMAN Lager Bler;

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER STAPENHORST Gin! Gin!

SCHIEDAM Gin;-Uit de Genever Stokerij, van

French Clarets. CT. JULIEN:

Warranted genuine. For sale by
6 St ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST

Hock Wines.

MARCOBRUMER: For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

### Brantwein.

NORDHAEUSER Brantwine;
For sale by
6 St. ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. Olives! Capers!

FRENCH Olives and Capers;

#### For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. Raspberry Juice.

RASPBERRY JUICE.
For sale by
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. Bagging.

## A adapted for Rice, Wool and Pulu. For sale by 6 3t ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

SUPERIOR article of Hessians', particularly

ROOM and Hall Paper; For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST,

Paper Hangings.

Canvas. HEMP Canvas and Ravens;
For sale by
ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Matches.

MATCHES of the well known Superior Quality.

For sale by

G 3t ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. Wrapping Paper.

WRAPPING Paper, in the destrable sizes; For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

German Cement. DORTLAND, Roman and Air Cement; For sale by ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Fire Brick and Tiles. FOR SALE BY ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

Sugar. CRUSHED Sugar;
For sale by
63t ED. HOPFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

GERMAN ALE: A Superior article!

Black and Blue Broadcloth

IN QUARTS.

OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY! MELCHERS & CO.'s

Whaling Craft and Gear! COOPERS' TOOLS,
Tarred and Manila Cordage,

HUNTING POWDER, IN 11b TINS! At MELCHERS & CO.'s.



Next door to the Postoffice, up stairs.

THE undersigned having purchased the above mentioned business from Mr. J. W. King, is now prepared to take Portraits in the best manner and latest styles; also, Views of Dwellings, &c. Yiews of Dweilings, &c.

\*\*T' Constantly on hand, and receiving by every Packet from San Francisco, a full supply of Plain and Fancy Frames, Cases,

## THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING leased the above well known and popular Hotel, would respectfully announce to the in-habitants and strangers visiting Honolulu, that he opened on June 1st, as a

First Class House! The House has been put in thorough repair. The Rooms and Reds will be kept always clean and airy, and made as comfortsble as careful attention can make them.

ON THE TABLE will always be found the BEST the The Proprietor is determined to extend such accommodations to those who will patronise him, as cannot fail to give the utmost

A. THOMPSON, Proprietor. N. B.-LADIES may depend upon Mrs. THOMPSON spar ing no pains to make them comfortable.

# Boot and Shoe Manufactory!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MANUFACTURE BOOTS & SHOES

of every description to order, in a thorough, workmanine man-ner. Having just received, and made arrangements for a con-stant supply of the best French Calf skins, and every other de-scription of material necessary for manufacturing the best arti-cle, he feels confident that he can give good satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

GEORGE CLARK,

Flour! Flour! Flour!

Hotel street, Northwest of Nouanu.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, Fine do., Graham do., Corn Meal. For sale by [18] S. SAVIDGE.